



To the Nobility, Gentry, and the admirers of the Wonderful Productions of Nature.

JUST arrived, and to be seen alive, in a large Caravan at the north end of the New Bridge, opposite the Register Office.

The surprising Worcesterhire HEIFER,
FIVE YEARS OLD:—Being the most curious production of nature ever exhibited in this Kingdom.—This very surprising creature has two heads, four horns, four eyes, four ears, four nostrils, through each of which it breathes, &c. and what is more surprising, it takes its sustenance with both mouths at the same time.—One of the heads, together with the horns, represents that of a Bull, and the other of a Cow.

This Heifer has had the inspection of the Royal Society, and the principal Gentlemen of the Faculty in London, and is by them universally allowed to be the most astonishing phenomenon in nature.

The above curiosity may be seen by any number of Persons, from ten in the morning till eight at night.

Ladies or Gentlemen 1 s.—Tradesmen 6 d.—Servants 3 d.

RIDING HATS, AND MILLINERY.

M. ROBERTSON, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the Ladies, she is just returned from London, where she has collected every fashionable article or Dress for the summer season; great variety of Black and Black Lace; Feathers, Flowers, and Beads; fine Gloves and Fans; with every other article of Millinery and Haberdashery Goods.

Likewise all sorts of NEW RIDING-HATS of the very best quality; which she sells the same as in London, and 30 per cent. below their prices.

Ladies that favour her with their orders, may depend on having them executed in the most genteel taste, and on the lowest terms.

This Day is published,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, in Quarto, price 7 s. 6 d. in Boards,

ESSAYS

ON THE ORIGIN OF

SOCIETY, LANGUAGE, PROPERTY, GOVERNMENT, JURISDICTION, CONTRACTS, AND MARRIAGE.

Interpersed with Illustrations from the Greek and Gaelic Languages. By JAMES GRANT, Esq; Advocate.

1. Mr Wallace on the Nature and Extent of ancient Feudal Rights in Scotland, large octavo, 6 s. 6 d. in boards.
2. Rev. Mr Smith's Gaelic Antiquities, consisting of a history of the Druids, on the authenticity of Ossian's poems, and translations from the Gaelic, &c. in one vol. 4to, 10 s. 6 d. boards.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN INQUIRY INTO THE HUSBANDRY OF THE ANCIENTS.

By the Reverend ADAM DICKSON, A. M. Late Minister of Dunfermline.

Subscription Papers, giving a particular account of the work, are given out.—and Subscriptions are taken in at Edinburgh, by J. Dickson, and the other Booksellers; at Glasgow, by Messrs Dunlop and Wilson, booksellers; at Aberdeen, by Messrs Angus and Son, booksellers; at Dumfries, by R. Macdonald, book-feller;—and by all others intrusted with proposals.

DEAFNESS CURED.

THE Experience of many afflicted with Deafness, who have applied to WALTER HUNTER since his last arrival in Scotland, sufficiently attests his knowledge of the Deafness of the Ear, and the very great success that has attended his operation on that useful organ. He is resolved to continue two or three weeks longer in Edinburgh, and may be found at his lodgings in Mrs Milne's, Brighthelm Street, first entry below Charles's Street, where those who want his advice or assistance may apply. It is only necessary to observe that his operations are not attended with pain to the patient, and that he undertakes the cure of none but such as are curable. His Advice at his own room (if no operation is performed) is One Shilling. Letters, post paid, duly attended to.

TO THE HERITORS OF MID-LOTHIAN.

THAT, by the late act of Parliament for regulating and rendering more effectual the execution of the statute-work within the Shire of Edinburgh, "The Heritors are required to meet, at their respective parish-churches, on the third Monday of June 1784, with power of adjournment." And such of them as shall meet, are authorised and empowered to make up an exact list of the number of plough-gates in their respective parishes, and transmit copies thereof forthwith to the Clerk of the Peace, to be entered in the books kept by him. And in case the heritors of any parish shall neglect to make up their list, in manner therein directed, or to transmit the same to the Clerk of the Peace, before the next Quarter Sessions, it is declared, That the Justices of the Peace of the said county shall have power to make up lists of the number of plough-gates, in the same manner, and to the effect as if they had been made up by the heritors.

That, though more than a twelvemonth has now elapsed, several of the parishes have neglected to send any list; and many of the lists sent are not complete: This INTIMATION is therefore made to the Heritors of Mid Lothian, that, unless complete lists of the number of plough-gates in the respective parishes of this county are transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the 8th day of August next, the Justices of the Peace, met at their Quarter-Sessions, upon Thursday the 27th day of said month of August next, will proceed to make up the lists, in terms of the act of Parliament.

By order of the Justices of the Peace, (Signed) J. A. NEWBIGGING, Clerk.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Master, Is taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and places adjacent, and falls on Monday the 25th instant, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange, or the New England Coffee-house, mornings and evenings on board, or Hawley and Down for the Master.

FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master, Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and falls 20th July, 1785.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, at Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

This Day is published, By C. ELLIOT, now completed in Ten large Volumes Quarto, including about 300 Copperplates, price Twelve Pounds in boards, **ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,**

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, &c. ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the form of Distinct Treatises or Systems.

The merit and value of the above work is now sufficiently known, which makes it unnecessary to say more of it in an advertisement. Mr Elliot, the now sole proprietor, begs to inform the Public, that there are only a few copies remaining, and that such Gentlemen as wish to be possessed of this valuable Library, will give in their orders soon. They may be had bound in any manner, with only the addition of prime cost for binding in rough or smooth calf, or elegantly extra gilt.

N. B. This work is well calculated for exportation, and is certain of bringing very great returns from the West Indies or America.—Proper discount to merchants, for exportation, &c.

Just Published,

And Sold by M. GRAY, East Wing of the New Exchange, **SERMONS** by the late Rev. Mr Jonathan Edwards, President of the College of New-Jersey, on Justification, and other important subjects, never before published in Britain, 2 vols, price 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

The REIGN OF GRACE, by Abraham Booth, 3d. edition, corrected and improved, 12mo, price 3 s. sewed, 3 s. 6 d. bound.

FAMILIAR LETTERS to a Gentleman, on a variety of seasonable and important subjects in Religion, by Jonathan Dickinson, A. M. President of the College of New-Jersey, 4th edition, 12mo, price 2 s. sewed, 2 s. 6 d. bound.

The CHRISTIAN, a course of Practical Sermons, by Samuel Walker, A. B. late Curate of Tynton in Cornwall, 3d. edition, 12mo, price 1 s. 4 d. sewed, 1 s. 8 d. bound.

TRACTS and SERMONS by the same Author, 12mo, price 1 s. 4 d. sewed.

Whereas in the City of Edinburgh,

Fifty-Two SERMONS on the Baptismal Covenant, Cried, and Ten Commandments, &c. 2 vols. 8vo, price 12 s. bound. Also, Mr Robert Walker of Edinburgh's SERMONS, a new edition, 3 vols. 8vo, price 15 s. in boards.

DAMAGED RIGA FLAX.

TO be SOLD by public auction, for account of the Underwriters, at the warehouse of Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, on Tuesday the 12th current, at 12 o'clock noon, a quantity of DAMAGED RIGA FLAX.—To be put up as purchasers may incline.

DAMAGED FLAX AND HEMP.

TO be SOLD by public auction, for account of the Underwriters, on Tuesday next the 12th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the warehouse of James Pillans and Company, Leith, a quantity of DAMAGED RIGA FLAX and HEMP, to be put up in such lots as purchasers may incline; and, if desired, a reasonable credit will be given.

N. B. This Flax is all of the best Thuringian Riga, and as Messrs Pillans, and Co. have been at a deal of pains in selecting it, the quality will be found very good.—The bulk of the lot is received.

DAMAGED FLAX.

TO be SOLD for behoof of the Underwriters, on Tuesday next the 12th of July, at one o'clock, at the warehouses of Mr John Beattie, and of Messrs William Sibbald and Co. Leith, about TWENTY TONS FLAX, arrived in the Mary, Captain Bacter, from Riga. To be put up in lots as may be most agreeable to the bidders.

JAMAICA MAHOGANY.

TO be SOLD by public auction, upon Friday the 15th of July current, 12 o'clock noon, at Mr Cunningham's house, head of Queen Street, Glasgow, One Hundred and Thirty-nine Planks of very fine JAMAICA MAHOGANY, in lots of about 500 feet each.—They are all of excellent lengths; and few or none of them under 17 inches in breadth; but for the most part considerably broader.—Apply to James Black, GLASGOW, July 6. 1785.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

TO meet at Fortune's upon Friday the 22d current; the Preses, Treasurer and Council, request the attendance of the Members, as they are to fix at that Meeting, every thing relative to the October Hunt.

LORD HADDO, Preses.

WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

SEA-BATHING AT LEITH.

TO be LET, a very neat HOUSE, opposite the Assembly Hall, Leith. On the first floor, a parlour and kitchen; on the second floor, a large and small bed-room; and a large garret furnished with three fixed beds; also a very good closet and cellar, with catacombs; a pump-well in the yard; a coach-house, two stables for four horses; and hay-loft.

Likewise to be LET, in Turk's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, A LODGING of four rooms, kitchen, and cellar.

For particulars, apply to Mr Peter Forrester, merchant, Edinburgh.

FURNISHED LODGING.

TO be LET immediately, and during the Races, A GENTLE DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, and Three BED-CHAMBERS, with accommodation for servants. The whole house, which is fit to accommodate a large family, to be let furnished during the winter. The situation convenient and well aired.

For particulars, apply to Mr Ruffell upholsterer, Baillie Fyfe's Close.

BOARD OR LODGING.

A GENTLEWOMAN from England, in order to attend her sons in Edinburgh, the time of their education, has taken a house for that purpose, in a pleasant, though central part of the city, which house being rather larger than is useful, in the mean time will be happy to accommodate a single Lady or Gentleman with board or lodging.

N. B. For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Rois music-feller, head of Carrubber's close, north side of the High Street.

WAGGONS FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE FOUR WHEELED WAGGONS made in London. The one is double, and the other single shafted: both have broad rimmed wheels, strongly floored with iron; are complete in all their furniture, harness, &c. The whole is in the best order, having never been used, and are to be seen at J. Clark's repository, Edinburgh.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR THE BORROWSTOUNNESS CANAL NAVIGATION.

TO be LET on contract, the Building of an Aqueduct Bridge of three elliptical arches over Grange Burn. Plans of the Bridge to be seen in the hands of Mr Charles Sinclair at South, engineer for said Canal; and such as chuse to undertake the execution of said work, will give in their proposals and lowest offers to John Christie the Canal clerk at Borrowstounness, betwixt and Tuesday the 26th current.

Proposals will likewise be received by the said John Christie, from undertakers, for shoing with stones or otherwise, the North Bank of said Canal, from the west engine to Parknoch dyke. The mode of executing the same will be shown by said Mr Sinclair; and the proposals for this work to be given in on or before the 26th current.

Borrowstounness, 7th July, 1785.

MUSIC.

THE MUSIC-SELLERS in Edinburgh take the liberty of informing their Customers and Friends, that owing to the heavy tax laid on paper, &c. they are under the necessity of raising the prices of their SONGS, which takes place the 12th instant, viz. Single Songs 2 d.—and Double 4 d.—Other Music as formerly.

N. B. The above rise took place in London sometime ago.

NORWAY DEALS.

TO be SOLD by auction at Grangemouth, on Monday, the 11th day of July current, at 12 o'clock noon, A Small Cargo of CHRISTIANA WHITE WOOD DEALS, consisting of 12 feet, 3 inch; 10 and 12 feet, 2 inch; and a few 7 feet, 1 and 3 inch; containing in all about forty-five hundred Christiana Standards; to be set up in one or more lots as purchasers incline.

Apply to Alexander Laird, Grangemouth.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh.

4th July, 1785.

WHEREAS Laurence Inglis writer in Edinburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of the heritable estate possessed by the deceased PIERRE LA MOTTE Teacher of Dancing in Edinburgh, as having fallen to his Majesty by reason of the alliance and incapacity of the said Pierre La Motte's holding or disposing the same in favour of William Smith Shipmaster in Leith in licent, and to him the said Laurence Inglis in fee.—The Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made for the information of all concerned.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, June 29, 1785.

WHEREAS SAMUEL OMEY, eldest law-

ful son now in life of the deceased Archibald Omei, Shipmaster in Greenock, and brother german and heir of the said deceased Archibald Omei, late of Kilcolmkill, with consent of John M'Echane merchant in Campbellton, and Jean M'Gill his wife, William Wilson wright in Campbellton, Martha White his wife, and Thomas Wilson, eldest lawful son of the said William Wilson and Martha White, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of the said twenty-shilling Land of Kilcolmkill, lying within the parish of Kilcolmkill, lordship of Kintyre, and thire of Argyll, as having fallen into the hands of his Majesty, by reason of the bankruptcy of Alexander Omei, natural son of Archibald Omei deceased, late of Kilcolmkill: The Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased GEORGE DURHAM, in New-

haven. ALL persons having any claim or demand upon the said George Durham or his estate, are desired forthwith to lodge the same in the hands of David Wihart Shipmaster in Leith, or Alexander Neilson solicitor at law there. Not to be repeated.

At the Court of St James's, June 24. 1785, the following Address was presented to the King by James Boswell, Esq; being introduced by the Lord in waiting. It was most graciously received, and Mr Boswell had afterwards the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand in the most respectful manner.

The humble Address of the Tenants and others residing upon the Estate of James Boswell, Esq; of Auchinleck, Ayrshire. May it please your Majesty,

WE, who though in a humble station, are not the least faithful of your Majesty's subjects, beg leave to approach the Throne, with anxious concern, yet relying upon your Majesty's paternal goodness to all your people.

We, Sir, live far distant from the seat of Government; we are very unskilled in State affairs; we are not represented in Parliament; and we do not complain: Because what we do not understand we trust will be wisely settled by those who do; and when there is any real grievance, we know we have a right to make our complaints be heard, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

Being informed that an attempt is now making in Parliament to lessen the number of the Lords of Session, which even we can discern to be contrary to the articles of the Union between England and Scotland, in which it is covenanted that the Court of Session shall remain in all times unaltered as then constituted; and as our Presbyterian religious Establishment which our forefathers secured by their blood, and which is very dear to us, is in the same manner guarded by those articles, we cannot but be alarmed to a distressful degree, when there is the appearance of danger that they may be violated.

Our worldly goods, Sir, are but scanty. But we can with industry support ourselves with contentment, under an indulgent family, upon whose estate our lines have fallen; and upon which some of us can trace our predecessors for many generations. It would be hard if our religious comfort should be disturbed.

We, therefore, do humbly beseech your Majesty to take such measures as to the King in his great wisdom shall seem meet, to prevent what we greatly fear.

Our prayers, Sir, shall never cease to be offered to the Most High, by whom Kings reign, for his best blessings upon your Majesty's person, family, and government, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Signed by 289 men all fit to bear arms in defence of their King and country.

The above Address was transmitted to Mr Boswell by Mr Millar, assistant preacher at Auchinleck, with the following letter:

SIR, "Auchinleck, June 6. 1785.

"I send you an Address to the King from the Tenants and others residing upon your estate, showing their disapprobation and utter dislike of the attempt making in Parliament to diminish the number of the Lords of Session in Scotland, which they beg you will present, if you see it necessary. They are encouraged to this measure by the candid attention of the Sovereign to the voice of his people upon a former occasion; and they are happy that your sentiments, Sir, correspond with theirs, that all innovations of our excellent Constitution ought to be warmly opposed by every friend to our country.

"On account of the quiet and happy life which their fathers led under your ancestors, and which they themselves enjoy under you, they consider it as their duty, and do feel it their pleasure, to be ever at your disposal, being confident that they and their country in general shall always have in you a faithful friend.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient,

"And very humble servant,

"ALEX. MILLAR"

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 5.

Turin, June 22.

THEIR Sicilian Majesties (under the names of Count and Countess Castellamare) were met by the King and Queen of Sardinia at the first port from this capital, on the 20th instant. They dined together at Moncalieri, and came to town in the evening.

Whitehall, July 5.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grant of the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the said kingdom to the Right Honourable Randal William Earl of Antrim, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Viscount Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, and Earl of Antrim, in the said county; with remainders to the first and every other daughter of the body of the said Earl, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten.

Also like letters patent, containing his Majesty's grant of the dignity of a Countess of the said kingdom to the Right Honourable Elizabeth Dowager Baroness of Longford, by the name, title, and title of Countess of Longford, of the county of Longford, and the dignity of Earl of Longford, of the county of Longford, to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

Also like letters patent, containing his Majesty's several grants of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom to the following noblemen, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, titles, and titles under mentioned, viz.

John Viscount Carlow, Earl of Port-Arlington, in the Queen's county.

Barry Viscount Farnham, Earl Farnham, of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.

And Simon Viscount Carhampton, Earl Carhampton, and John Viscount Mayo, Earl of the county of Mayo.

Also like letters patent, containing his Majesty's several grants of the dignity of a Viscount of the said kingdom to the following noblemen, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, titles, and titles under mentioned, viz.

Thomas Lord Dartrey, Viscount Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Archibald Lord Gosford, Viscount Gosford, of Market Hill, in the county of Armagh.

Ralph Lord Clonmote, Viscount Wicklow, of the county of Wicklow.

And Sentleger Lord Doneraile, Viscount Doneraile, of Doneraile, in the county of Cork.

Also like letters patent, containing his Majesty's several grants of the dignity of a Baron of the said kingdom to the following noblemen, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, titles, and titles under mentioned, viz.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary, Esq.

Baron Liffmore, of Shanbally aforesaid.

The Right Honourable Charles Tottenham Loftus, of Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford, Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall aforesaid.

Sir Cornwallis Maude, Baronet, of Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary, Baron de Monro, of Hawarden, in the same county.

And Richard Malone, of Baronsfort, Esq.; Baron Sanderlin, of Lake Sanderlin, in the county of Westmeath.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint James Bateman, Esq. to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the receipt and management of the revenues of Excise in Scotland.

The King has been pleased to grant to Henry Boulton and John Vivian, Esqrs. the office of solicitor for the several branches of his Majesty's revenue of Excise in England.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, July 5.

Captain Matlock, of the Sybil, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, spoke the Mercury, Annot, from Honduras to London, about four days ago, spoke the Friendship, McCallum, from Belfast to Philadelphia, but five weeks, in lat. 38. long. 46.

Captain Smith, of the Claxton, arrived at Bristol from Anguilla, spoke the Friendship, Young, from Antigua to London, on 14 days, on the 16th of June.

The Huffy, McIntosh, from Bengal, arrived at Portsmouth, sailed from St Helena the 17th of May, left there the Calcutta and Valentine; spoke with the Vasilittar and Belborough the 26th ult. in lat. 48.

Captain Rogers, of the Middlesex, arrived in the Downs from China, spoke the Foulis off the Western Islands.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 4.

THE Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz. the servants tax, coach-makers license, pawnbrokers license, public accounts, post-horse duty, glove duty, transfer duty, Duke of Gloucester's stipend, coal and culm duty, game duty, indemnity, Kilwick inclosure, Bristol church, Salisbury-shire hall, Banbury road, Shoreditch paving, and Aylesbury road, and nine private bills.

Read a second time the Bank-postponing, and ship assurance bill. Adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 4.

AGREED to the report of the lottery and mail-carriage bill, and ordered them to be engrossed.

Read a first time the Lord Chamberlain's bounty, attorneys certificate, and Philip's bill, with that for securing the duties on tobacco.

Ordered in the seamen's bill, and that it be printed.

Mr Alcock, from the Customs in Scotland, presented four accounts, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered in a bill to prevent the exportation of iron manufactory tools.

Deferred till Wednesday the Scotch Admiralty bill.

Resolved to go into a Committee on the morrow to consider of the act relative to medicines.

Deferred till the morrow the hawkers and pedlars bill, with the cotton duty, the flask duty, and glass manufacturers bill till Friday.

In a Committee to consider of the act of the 24th of his Majesty, relative to silks, came to the following resolution:

That the like bounty be allowed upon the exportation of silk gauzes into foreign parts, as is allowed upon the exportation of ribbands and silk stuffs. This resolution to be reported to-morrow.

L O N D O N, July 5.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in a Committee to consider of the British fisheries, Mr Beaufoy moved the following resolutions:

That every burl or fishing vessel, properly fitted and furnished as by law required, shall be allowed to clear out at any port in Great Britain between the 1st of June and 1st of October, to proceed to her fishing station to cast her nets, without being obliged to rendezvous at any other port or place.

That the master of burl and fishing vessels employed in the herring fishery shall be at liberty to purchase fresh herrings of boat-fishers, to land them on oath at any port in Great Britain.

That, for reviving and encouraging the cod fishery in the North Seas, and on the coast of Ireland, the owners of any vessels employed therein shall be at liberty to use in said fishery British made salt, duty free, &c.

That burl and other fishing vessels shall, in future, be permitted to be entered for the bounty without limitation of their burden or tonnage, except that no vessel less than 20 tons shall be entitled to any bounty, and except that no burl or other vessel shall be entitled to the bounty for more than 80 tons, although of a larger burden.

That all vessels employed in the herring fishery shall be allowed, during their continuance at sea, to catch and cure cod, ling, and hake, as well as herrings, and be subject to the same regulations, and have the same privileges of curing fish with British salt, duty-free, &c.

That the duties payable upon fish caught and cured by British subjects, such fish being entered and landed as by law required for fresh-cured fish for home-consumption, shall cease and discontinue.

The said resolutions being all agreed to, Mr Beaufoy moved another resolution, declaring that all the existing laws and restrictions touching the British fisheries do henceforth cease and determine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and begged the resolution might be read again, which, having been complied with by Mr Hamilton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose again and said, as the obvious tendency of the resolution was to give up the whole of the revenue arising from the fisheries, it was a matter that required some consideration, on his part, before he consented to it; he wished therefore, that it might be postponed for the present.

Mr Beaufoy justified the resolution in a short speech, stating that the present revenue was but 1400 l. and that the advantages to be acquired by the clause proposed, far out-balanced them in every point of consideration; but if the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had the smallest objection to the resolution passing, or with that it should be postponed, he was extremely willing to acquiesce in its being postponed for the present.

The Chairman was ordered to report the other resolutions to the House to-morrow.

This day, the Commissioners appointed for putting the tax on shop-keepers into execution met at Guildhall, and refused to qualify themselves according to the act, or have any concern in that unpopular impost.

The dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch is at last finally settled, through the mediation of France; and though the terms of accommodation is not made public, yet so much of them are known, that the Dutch have carried their favourite point of not entirely opening the Scheldt, but in lieu thereof, are to pay the Emperor a handsome douceur.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company passed an unanimous resolution of thanks on Tuesday last to Mr Hastings, for his long, faithful, and able services while Governor General.

A message has been sent from the Board of Control to the Directors of the East India Company, for some papers, during the last year of Lord North's Administration, to be laid directly before the Board.

This morning arrived express at the General Post Office, a mail from Jamaica, brought over by the Grantham Packet, Capt. Bull, after a passage of 47 days.

Also arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought over in the Hanover Packet-boat, Capt. Todd. The Hanover was thought to have been lost, having been 28 days on her voyage to Falmouth.

Sir G. Elliot is not come home with Commodore Lindfay from Gibraltar, he continuing there till his successor arrives; then he comes through Spain and France over land.

The Trufty man of war, of 50 guns, which is come home from the Mediterranean, returns to that station again in a short time; and General Boyd, the new Governor of Gibraltar, is expected to embark in her for his Government.

Letters from Bath mention, that David Ross, Esq; proprietor of the Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, has been for some time past in that city; and, in consequence of an application from several people of distinction, stands candidate for the office of Master of the Ceremonies, or *Arbiter Deliciarum* of the polite circles at the assembly-rooms there.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 5.
Bank Stock, 118 1/2
3 per cent. Stock, 91 1/2 open
3 per cent. con. 58 1/2 op.
5 per cent. Stock, 117 1/2
3 per cent. red. 57 1/2
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 74 1/2
India Bonds, unpaid, 2 prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 7 s. a 7 s. 6 d.
WIND AT DEAL, JULY 4. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A petition was presented from the city of Exeter, against the hawkers and pedlars, and praying, that the bill respecting them might be passed into a law. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The report on the British fishery being brought up and read,

Mr Ord said, he had hoped, that the bounty would, for the encouragement of the fishery, have been on the value of the cargo, and not on the mere ship in which the fish is brought.

Mr Eden objected to the bringing in a bill of such vast importance at so late a period of the season, especially as the bill already passed for regulating the British fishery would operate till the year 1787; and besides, that no mischief could possibly arise from not passing it this year, as the bill, if gone through, was dated the 1st of August, and could not possibly take effect till the next year; on which account, the next session would do as well as the present one. The Hon. Gentleman farther objected to it, as the bill would change the whole system of the fishery laws, excepting those that respected bounties.

Mr Dempster differed from the Hon. Gentleman, as the regulation of the fisheries had been in a Committee for two years past, and therefore could not be said to be hurried through the House. At any rate, the Hon. Gentleman thought, that if ever so little improvement in the fishery should be gained this year, it would be a great acquisition to the country, as the fishery was an object well worth our attending to.

Mr Beaufoy contended for the propriety of bringing in the bill, and thought that no time should be lost in removing those checks that were now laid upon the bounties. Another hardship he mentioned, was the duties laid on the salt used for curing the fish; and also another, which was, that of the ships being obliged to rendezvous at a certain port. The Hon. Gentleman argued very strongly for the bill, as being absolutely necessary, in order that those employed in the British fishery

might be encouraged to keep to it, and not be driven to seek greater benefits from the liberality of the Irish.

After some farther debate, in which Mr Eden, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr Pitt, and several others, took a part, the report was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly by Mr Dempster, Mr Beaufoy, and Mr Hamilton.

The bill was read a first time for continuing the commission for examining the claims of the American loyalists, and ordered to be read a second time.

Lord Beauchamp took occasion to observe on the merits and services of Sir Henry Clinton, which, his Lordship thought, should be referred to the consideration of the commission.

Mr Fox took an opportunity of reminding the Minister, that he had, some time back, moved for an account of the inland duties of Ireland, which was ordered to be laid on the table; but, as no such paper had been produced, he begged to know, if the House was in a way of having it, as he should wish it before the House, before the Propositions should be returned to the Lords, for their further consideration.

Mr Pitt answered in a low tone of voice that could not be distinctly heard; but the purport was, that the account called for would be laid on the table in the time wished for.

Sir Adam Fergusson presented a petition from the merchants and traders of Glasgow, representing the great abuses committed on the duties on tobacco, and recommending, as a remedy, a reduction of the said duties thereon.

The order of the day being called, for going into a committee on the bill for regulating the polls and scrutinies at the future elections of members of Parliament; and the Speaker being moved to leave the chair,

Mr Fox read the preamble of the bill; and, after speaking against the principle of it, in which he pointed out the objections he had to it, and being answered by the Attorney-General, the House divided on the question; when there appeared for the Speaker's leaving the chair, 72; and against it, 32.

The House then went into a Committee, the Solicitor-General in the chair.

The Attorney-General went into a general explanation of the bill, which is to keep the poll open from 9 to 4 o'clock, though he did not know exactly how many days should be allowed for the poll. He thought, however, that ten or twelve would be sufficient for any place.

Mr Robinson said, that, at the place he represented, the poll lasted but one day; and, by this bill, it would be two days, by which additional trouble and expence would be created.

Mr Fox, in a long speech, objected to the bill in toto; and said, that ten or twelve days would not be sufficient for the elections of Westminster to give their suffrages in.

Mr Pitt defended the Westminster scrutiny; and said, as there were a great number of electors in Westminster, he should consider it as a county, and moved, that fifteen days be allowed for the poll in all counties (including Westminster) and ten days for any other place.

Mr Fox, after some further opposition, moved, that the Chairman should leave the chair, in order that the bill might be put off till next session, when gentlemen might be better prepared for giving it that attention it required.

Mr Pitt said, this was a very extraordinary motion indeed; and argued, in favour of the bill, that it brought the conduct of the returning officer before a Committee of the House, under Mr Grenville's act.

A very warm and interesting debate hereupon ensued, which was supported, on the one part, by Mr Pitt, Mr Glenville, the Attorney-General, and Mr Gilbert; and, on the other part, by Mr Fox, Lord North, Mr Eden, Mr Wyndham, and Mr Lee.

After which, the Committee went through the bill, with amendments, and ordered it to be reported.

Yesterday, Lady Elisabeth Wemyss was safely delivered of a daughter, at Wemyss Castle.

Died at Inchbrakie, the 6th instant, Margaret Oliphant, spouse to Patrick Grame, Esq; of Inchbrakie. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Died at Blair Logie, near Stirling, on Tuesday the 5th current, Mr William Thomson, druggist, late one of the Magistrates of this city, greatly beloved by his friends, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

This forenoon, the Magistrates concluded a very full enquiry into the price of wheat, on an application of the procrustean for lowering the assize of bread, but had no evidence of the prices being fallen, and therefore the assize continues as at present.

Upon the return of Patrick Colquhoun and Alexander Brown, Esqrs. from London, delegates from Glasgow, a very numerous body of the principal manufacturers in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, met with them at the Tontine Tavern, and dined. After dinner, the unanimous and unfeigned thanks of the meeting were given to the two worthy delegates, for their unwearied, successful, and disinterested application to Parliament, in obtaining the repeal of the taxes upon bleached and dyed cottons, so beneficial to the trade in general. They drank the healths of many of the honourable members of the House of Commons, who were friendly to their cause, with many other loyal toasts; and spent the evening with the highest cordiality and happiness.

On Tuesday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Glasgow, made choice of the Rev. Mr Alexander Rankine, minister of Cambusnethan, in the presbytery of Hamilton, to be minister of the North-west Church of that city, in the room of the Rev. Mr Archibald Bonner, translated to Cramond.

That afternoon, a girl, between six and seven years of age, fell from a window two storeys high, in a back land in the Saltmarket, Glasgow, and pitching upon her head, it was so bruised that she expired in a short time after.

Another melancholy accident happened that same afternoon: As a number of children were at play in a sand-pit in St Enoch's Square, the earth gave way on one side, and covered five of them; four were got out with life, but one was smothered to death.

Last week, as some workmen were sinking a well at Powick, near Worcester, they found, 21 feet deep in the earth, a large oak tree, also an elm tree, and below that a nut tree, with nuts on. The leaves of the trees and fibres were very perfect, and it is supposed they must have lain there a great length of time.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, June 30.

THE Lords Viscounts Farnham and Carhampton produced their patents as Earls by the same title, and took the oaths and their seats among the Earls; as did Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq; by the title of Baron Lilmore, and Richard Malone, Esq; by the title of Baron Sunderlin, among the Barons.

Read several private bills.

Lord Bellmont rose and said, left any noble Lord should think him out of order because no motion was now before the House, he thought it proper to acquaint their Lordships, that he did intend to conclude with a motion. He said, that his design was to advert to the propositions which had been brought forward in this country, and had so encreased in another as to become twenty. He had, in the first instance of their production, found fault with them; he now declared them, augmented as they now are, to be subversive of the dearest rights of this nation. He called on the House, as they tendered the rights of the nation, not to thus sacrifice them. He was no party man: He knew that these propositions were to be made the instrument of party, to get rid of a Minister: He did not wish that to be the case, for he declared that he was very certain that an opposition to them would insure their transmission into this country; and he wished to deprecate that; he knew them to be destructive of the constitution; and he believed them to be disadvantageous to commerce. He should, therefore, move an humble address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, praying him to represent to his Majesty, as the consideration of these resolutions had already required so much time, and so necessarily occupied the attention of Parliament in Great Britain; and as it was impossible that the propositions, in their present form, could be conducive of advantage to either kingdom, but rather tend to the creation of jealousies between both kingdoms, that his Majesty should be pleased so to interpose, as to procure his Ministers to prevent the transmission of these propositions into this kingdom.

The Lord Chancellor having left the woolsack, said, that he never had met with a motion more exceptionable in manner or manner than the present. The propositions were not at all before the House in a parliamentary manner, and to pretend to interfere with regard to them, would be highly indecent. The noble mover of the address had mentioned ten propositions; the fact was not so; there had been eleven sent from this country, and they were now in progress, as we understood, before the Lords in England: But we had no knowledge whatsoever of how they were to be received; nor, indeed, could we have any authority with regard to them. He therefore protested, that he thought it would not be acting in a parliamentary manner, to go into the present resolution.

Earl Farnham thought the present address not a proper one; but he thought also, that something ought to be done to get rid of the propositions at present. Was the House to go on adjourning from day to day for the purpose of waiting for the propositions? It certainly ought not. There was one very momentous consideration which pressed itself upon his mind, namely, the consideration of how these questions had originated. In England it had been asserted that they had been originated here. The contrary was the fact: they had been brought down to the House of Commons by the Minister as the boon of England, and were satisfactory to neither country. He therefore wished that the consideration of them, as being of much advantage, ought to procure a more mature deliberation.

Lord Mountgarret very ably found fault with the present measures, as being incompetent to the interests, and derogatory to the rights of this country; and he apprehended either this, or some other measure like it, ought to be adopted.

The Chancellor here was going to put the question, when Lord Hillsborough remarked, that it was usual for the noble Lord on the woolsack to demand if the question had been put, before he hastened to put the question; upon which the Chancellor replied, that he had not ever, in his experience of order, known any such practice. He should, however, wait to hear if any noble Peer had any thing to say upon the question. After a short pause,

The Archbishop of Cashel went over nearly the same ground with the Lord Chancellor. He said, the resolutions of any part of the Legislature was, with regard to the other, a nullity; and, by stronger reasoning, the resolution of the House of Commons of England, which was a nullity to the House of Lords in England, must be in a greater degree a nullity to the people of this country, who possessed an independent Legislature. He pressed this in very strong and cogent terms on their Lordships, as being an infringement of the privileges of the English Parliament.

The Duke of Leinster did not approve of the manner in which the present address went to get rid of the present altered propositions. He had in no shape approved of them, and he thought them ruinous to the interests of this country. When he had seen the noble Lords, in the confidence of Administration, arise in their places, he had hoped that they would declare the intention of Administration with regard to the present alarming measures.

Every man coming from England, (said the people there) were told they alone were discontented, and that the Irish were well contented and satisfied. The contrary was the fact; and he confessed he thought it necessary to have the alarm rung through the ears of the nation, of the dangerous tendency of the present resolutions. They had been obtruded upon that House, too, in a manner very ungracious to that House, and very unbecoming with its dignity. They had been drawn forth from the bag of the clerk of the House; and handed to their Lordships. He was not in a state of health at that time to take a very active part in the business of the nation; but he did then call the attention of the House to the manner in which they had been brought forward; but that indecency was nothing to the danger which these resolutions now involved. Modified as they now are, they not only again restore the supremacy of England as to external legislation, but deprive this country of every future idea of success in commerce.

The Chancellor vindicated the manner in which the propositions had come before their Lordships, as being perfectly parliamentary.

The Duke of Leinster again rose and said, that he had hoped that the noble Lord on the woolsack had arisen to explain the mysterious conduct of the Administration of this country. But he was fatal, whenever he wished for information, to meet with no person who chose to appear as the Minister of this country. The Right Rev. Prelate, who is always ready to vindicate Administration, and to do the offices of a Minister, yet disdains to be a Minister; he, too, is silent, whether these propositions, in their present injurious form, were to be obtruded upon this country or not. For his Grace's own part, he wished well to both countries; he thought they could not thrive but by a firm bond of reciprocal interests; but instead of that, these resolutions laid a foundation for future jealousies, discord, and dissension.

Here Lord Badsfort and the Archbishop of Cashel rose together; but the Archbishop requesting to be heard, as he had been personally applied to, Lord Badsfort declined, and the Archbishop said, that when he had made use of the words alluded to by his Grace, he never meant to say, that he did not wish for the confidence of a good Administration. He confessed that he did desire it, and felt it to be an object of pride and satisfaction to him to enjoy it.

The Duke of Leinster observed, that his wish was to support Administration, whenever he could do it with honour to himself, and with advantage to the country. But there were Administrations who had flying emissaries, who ran from one country to the other, and with whom to be connected must, to a mind conscious of true dignity, be an object of disgrace.

Lord Earlsfort went over the same ground with the Chancellor and the Archbishop of Cashel, as to the impropriety of the present address; and having observed, that if there were any such persons as his Grace had alluded to, he ought to name them.

Here his Grace rose to explain, at the same time calling Lord Bellmont to order, and commencing with an application to Lord Earlsfort, who rose again, and went on to observe, that the persons who had gone backwards and forwards to England about the propositions, were men of high character and great abilities, and that if there were such persons about Government, his Grace ought to name them.

The Duke of Leinster replied to Lord Earlsfort, and declared that he did not mean to oppose himself to either of these gentlemen; the one of them he was nearly connected with, the other he was not equally well acquainted with; but he had a very good opinion of his abilities. He therefore could not have meant any thing against either of these gentlemen. He was called upon by the noble Lord to name those improper persons to whom he had alluded, but the noble Lord well knew, that it was unparliamentary to name any person whatsoever. But neither the firm looks nor the firm words of the learned Lord, said his Grace, shall I overbear me, as to prevent my saying, that there are men about his Grace with whom no man of true dignity could condescend to hold intercourse.

Lord Earlsfort paid several compliments to the Duke of Leinster, and declared his disinclination of being in any manner personal to his Grace.

Lord Bellmont then withdrew his motion; and, after a short conversation about receiving the report on Colonel Cunningham's bill, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, June 30.

Mr Secretary Orde rose, and, after two or three short observations on the necessity of doing it, until the commercial propositions should pass the Lords in England, moved, "that the House do adjourn itself until Tuesday fortnight."

The Right Hon. Mr Rowley remarked, that it was impossible to have the sense of the nation in time to discuss so great a subject on that day, and therefore moved to amend the motion, by substituting the words, "the first of January next."

Sir L. O'Brien wished that the House would go through the many necessary bills in their progress, previous to any adjournment.

Right Hon. Mr Conolly. Though I don't flatter myself that my advice will be taken by the gentlemen in the confidence of Government, yet I wish they would not hurry business upon us at this late period of the session—that the longest day may be given to consider of this commercial settlement, which they say must be a final one, if indeed it was the settlement which went from this House, which I considered as highly advantageous, and calculated to bind and dove-tail the two kingdoms together; but as to their new resolutions, let them first go into every part of the country, and then, if they are found eligible, let them pass; but I entreat and implore a longer day; whether by adjournment or prorogation, I do not care which.

Mr Secretary Orde. The Right Hon. Gentleman does not do himself justice, if he doubts of the weight his advice has with Administration. I agree with him that time is necessary for the consideration of the commercial adjustment, and therefore have moved for an adjournment. The propositions are pending in the House of Lords still, and no man knows what they may be; and I think, saying any thing about them premature.

Right Hon. Mr Conolly replied, he had no objection to the adjournment, but wished that in the mean time some one would watch the propositions from the mail-head.

Sir Henry Cavendish declared, that though he agreed to the adjournment, he was convinced the members of the present administration would not dare to ground any bill on the propositions unaltered that passed the British House of Commons. Every man, continued he, that feels for the constitution of his country, that feels himself an Irishman, must rise to reject it, must rise to move the expulsion of any man who would be hardy enough to bring in question the independence of Ireland.

Mr Kearney spoke against the adjournment, and for the amendment, which would postpone the consideration of the commercial adjustment until next session.

Mr Denis Brown said he would not by his opposition assist a faction in England, who first opposed the propositions as unfriendly to England, and when they had made the Minister alter them, opposed them as inimical to Ireland.

Mr Forbes said, that as he had on the last day the House sat, moved for a call of the House, he wished to make a similar motion for a call of the House on the day the House was to meet, after the adjournment; but he considered that he could not take the liberty of making a motion, which was to compel gentlemen to leave their habitations in their respective counties, and their families at this advanced period of the session, without being able to assign them some cause for such a motion; and that he could not assign them any cause, unless he knew previously the ostensible Minister's motive for moving for an adjournment. He intended to have enquired of the Minister his motives; but the Minister had saved him the trouble, by declaring, in effect, that he intended to urge the House to a decision this session, on the subject of a commercial arrangement between the two countries; he would, however, give the Minister this caution, that unless such an arrangement was a measure of the people of Ireland, Ministry would repeat their having urged Parliament to adopt it; for it could not be lasting or permanent. What was the cause of Mr Orde's propositions, and the resolutions of the Parliament of Ireland, being treated with so much insult by the Ministry and Parliament of England, but that they were not a measure of the people of Ireland? For the people were not allowed time to discuss them, and their intention was covered on the subject of Mr Orde's propositions; what was the cause of the success of the representations of this House in the year 79, 80, and 82, but that those representations were measures of the people, and that the House of Commons then reflected the sense of the people? Ministry may have an affectation of referring the propositions, which shall be sent from England, to popular discussion, or mercantile investigation; but it will be but a parade of deference to the public sense.—In the months of August and September it will be impossible to procure a full attendance in this House, or for bodies of men or manufacturers who may present petitions against any propositions for a commercial arrangement, to obtain the assistance of counsel to support their petitions at the bar, at a period when they will all be engaged on circuit—besides it will be impossible for merchants and manufacturers to make themselves immediately masters of the full extent and tendency of the propositions, which now involve so many complicated questions. It was more than a month before the merchants and manufacturers of England were able to investigate completely even Mr Orde's eleven propositions, and were capable of framing petitions on them; the two Houses in England had taken five months in considering Mr Orde's propositions; and why should not we be allowed at least as much time, who were so far inferior to England in commercial information? And if equal time was to be allowed to us, why perforce in urging the consideration of the propositions at present, when from that circumstance there could be no decision on the subject until next session?

Mr Forbes said, that he was concerned to find, that a language was not held by gentlemen on the Treasury-bench on this and the last day the House sat, similar to that held some weeks before, when gentlemen on that bench, and on that side of the House, declared, that if there was any alteration, at least any material alteration in the propositions passed in this House, they would reject them with indignation, and resent it as an insult on this House. Where was this bold language? Where this energy and spirit, that would be better placed and applied at present than at that time? He was sorry, he said, not to hear the minister, and the gentlemen on the Treasury Bench, at least disapprove of, if not reprobate, in the strongest terms, the twenty resolutions as sent from the English House of Commons to the Lords. He would venture to affirm, that any man in the Irish House of Commons who gave his assent to those twenty resolutions would be guilty of an abdication of his trust as a legislator; that it was the duty of every member of this House to deliver his sentiments on this occasion, and express his dissent; that as an individual should express his dissent against even an attempt to violate his honour, as the best preventative of an actual violation, so a great assembly, of a nation, ought to express their indignation against any measure which could be construed even to have a tendency to infringe on their dignity or independence; and when gentlemen alluded to alterations to be made in the Lords of England, which they insinuated must be favourable, though he knew of none which could even require consideration, but what restored the eleven original propositions as sent over, and even those would require great discussion, certainly every member holding a decided language would be the best means of effecting his alterations. He said, he felt the House and country degraded, when he recollected that the re-umption of the power of England to legislate externally for Ireland had even been a subject of discussion in the English Parliament; but much more so, when he found it was questionable, whether an alteration was to be made in the English Lords, of the propositions that tended to re-form that power.

Mr Forbes concluded with saying, he should move that the House be called over on the day on which they were to meet after the adjournment.

Mr Moore spoke against Mr Rowley's amendment. Mr Carrean. When I consider the many accidents that have happened the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Orde) in the prosecution of his commercial system, I am not surprised if he draws it in discussion; but I cannot see why all the national business now pending must stop, as if it was to receive assistance from the propositions with which it has nothing to do. I shall ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, who is also a member of the English House of Commons, how it would be received if the minister would gravely tell the House of Commons there, "You must not go on with any business whatever, until I receive a packet I expect from Ireland."

As to the propositions we sent over, we were all in love with them, because we did not understand them; and the word reciprocity was a charm we mot at the corner of every street. At that time we were precluded

from deliberating, because we had then something to deliberate upon, but now we are to wait for a subject of deliberation. Surely the Administration will not be so profligate as to wait until there will be no members left in town to witness the abdication of the constitution of Ireland.—But we are here now ready to reprobate the idea of having the constitution of Ireland sold; or if, on the contrary, Ireland is to have an advantage, let the people know it. As to the business of the nation, I hope the Right Hon. Gentleman will let the business of the nation be carried on; if not, let us regard ourselves, and proceed without him.

Mr Corry said, that the language, which had this day fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Orde) admitted of two constructions; one, that it was the intention of Ministry, to force on the discussion and decision of the adjustment; the other, that, whether that was or was not the case, was to remain doubtful and uncertain: He took the former sense to be that intended, since if the latter was to be taken, it would impute to the author, a conduct that could be described no otherwise, than as mean, uncandid, and insidious, calculated to shake the exertions of the country, on a matter on which they were now alive, and anxious in the extreme, and to deter the members of that House, already harassed with fruitless journeys, from their several counties, from appearing then in their places; a conduct he would not impute. But supposing the going on with the adjustment to be announced, how directly that would be against the opinion of the country, might be directly known, even already, from the petitions of mercantile towns, now on the table; and those already forwarded, though not yet presented, from other places; but before that day came, when the House was to meet again, would be known in a voice from the nation, so loud as would perhaps amaze the Right Hon. Gentleman: It was, he said, a matter of too much moment, to be beheld by the country with indifference; it had been stated as a barter of constitution for commerce; and it was of great importance indeed, if that were the case. But let not the House flatter itself that it is so: The system professes to extend your commerce; but it belies, in every line of it, the principle which it bears in its front: It professes full participation of advantages, but imposes new and unnecessary burthens on the trade, which you already have; it holds out present extent of commerce, but cuts off all hope of your future aggrandisement; it confines and crabs the natural powers of Ireland, and lays upon the vigorous limbs of a youthful country a weight under which they must shrink. Instead of infusing a portion of the young untouching and wholesome blood of Ireland into the debilitated limbs of the empire; it contaminates your wholesome body, without relieving the subject that is diseased—such will the system be found. But whatever it may be, whether of this description or otherwise, let the Minister of the day have wisdom enough to postpone it, nor think to cram it down the throats of the Irish nation. Let him enquire the character of the country first; for he was not a witness of the struggles, of the determined resolution, nor of the victories of this country: Though he offered us a system as the nearest and dearest lover of a country, in which he has neither property, relations, interests, connections, or hardly acquaintance, yet he may be still to learn the character of the Irish nation—a nation, that has won golden opinions in the eyes of Europe, which would be worn in the newest gloss, and not cast off so soon; and a nation which will therefore never tamely yield her constitutional rights; and learning this, let him in time grow wise, before retreat will be disgrace. The commercial, as well as constitutional rights of Ireland, will resist this measure; the latter, indeed, are more at this moment in the nation's eye; it is a subject on which they are more conversant, than on the other; and one which, from its magnitude, covers the lesser commercial destruction which the system contains, now hidden under that huge object of public horror. But, Sir, this is not all: Suppose, for a moment, the system just, in point of constitution, nay, even advantageous to Ireland in point of trade; look to the situation of the sister kingdom, where every class of men reprobate it.—Suppose it a system even more desirable than any other to be obtained for Ireland—recollect that commercial amity and concord between the sister-countries is its professed object—and then, recollect the discontent it has inspired on the other side of the water. Under the present circumstances of that kingdom, though Ireland, I will for a moment suppose, might be desirous to adopt it, what ought to be the conduct of this House?—disdaining the petty and interested policy of this or that manufacturing body, it would behoove the House to look to the great and enlarged policy of common good, and decidedly to postpone a system, proposing mutual benefit and perpetual concord, however advantageous it might be to ourselves, should it bring with it eternal jealousy, contention, and animosity, between the sister-countries; and therefore, I am, in compliance with the wish of the nation, for postponing the business till the next session of Parliament.

Mr Graham. I applaud the zeal of the Right Hon. and Hon. Gentlemen who have, with so much justice, borne their honest testimony against these baseless Propositions. I do with that no question should be put on my Right Hon. Friend's amendment. Better if the country gentlemen in Parliament should not put any question as yet, or break their strength—better wait until the advance shall be made upon them—better keep themselves firm and compact. If the Propositions which shall be offered to this House shall be like those now depending, for instance, a revocation of the colony trade, as settled in 1779—of the free trade, as settled in 1779—of the free constitution, as settled in a subsequent period—if, in short, they shall be what they are, a revocation in peace of the concessions of the late war, the American war, then they ought not to be delayed nor entertained in this House, but rejected with indignation; then, I say, it is the old question and the old cause; and will, I trust, produce the same spirit. But if, on the other hand, these Propositions shall be given up in principle and substance—if the old covenant of the colony trade—the free trade, and the free constitution, are not touched nor invaded—if they are merely commercial to the point of the home-market, then this House will consider whether, at so late a period of the session, it is possible or decent to go into a minute commercial detail; and whether it would not be absolutely necessary, as well as decent, to postpone the consideration to the next session.

Mr Harley. When the eleven propositions were brought into this House I agreed to them, not without expressing my thoughts that they contained nothing advantageous but the explanation of the navigation law; for I thought then, as I do now, that the manufactures of this country will never find their way into the British West India trade, nor this kingdom become the store-house of her goods. But as for the twenty propositions that have passed the Commons of England under the sanction of the Minister, and with so decided a majority, they reduce our trade and destroy our constitution; and I pledge myself, with the little ability I have, and the assistance of my fellow-merchants, to give them every possible opposition.

Mr L. Perceval said, he could not suppose that the propositions could ever return in an admissible shape; for at best they would say, that England had a right to extend the commerce of Ireland, and that would be asserting a superiority, and a supremacy, no Irishman should allow.

Mr Rowley withdrew his amendment, and the adjournment passed without a division to Tuesday fortnight.

Extract of a letter from Kells, July 8.

"Last Friday morning, the servants of Mr Miln of Faddonside being employed in sheep-sheering, one of them taking a burning peat to the fold to kindle the fire for the boiling tar, unfortunately laid down the peat by the side of a large dunghill, about which there was a quantity of pease straw exceedingly dry, which immediately took fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Faddonside being at a distance from other villages, it was long before any assistance came to Mr Miln and his servants, and every effort of theirs to stop the progress of the fire proved ineffectual. It soon communicated to the houses and the stack-yard, in which there was a number of stacks of oats and barley. All the stacks, except one of oats, were consumed; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the dwelling-house, which is slated, and two other houses, were saved. A parcel of lambs, confined in the barn, were forgot, and had nearly perished, being almost suffocated with smoke: they were got out with difficulty.

The Clyde, Douglas, from Clyde, is arrived at Plymouth, on her way to Rotterdam.

Jamaica, Crawford, at Jamaica, from Savannah.
Lilly, Robertson, at Cadix, from Virginia.
Nancy, Robertson, at Baltimore, from Clyde.

BENTON had fallen by, but will have a place soon. FARRIS's vessels are received.

Roup of Houses and Weaving Utensils at MONTROSE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 5th day of August 1785, at four o'clock afternoon, in the house of George Bean vintner, the whole Houses and Grounds belonging to William Ross and Company. The situation at the foot of the New Wynd in Montrose is very convenient for carrying on an extensive-manufacture, being about 110 yards in length, and 36 yards in breadth, and all inclosed, and will be exposed altogether or in different lots, as purchasers shall offer.

At the same time there will also be roup'd, a great number of Looms for weaving Sailcloth, Steel Reeds, Heckles, and other utensils. Many of the Looms are almost new.

Any person wanting more particular information, or inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to the said William Ross and Company.

Houses, Office-Houses, and Gardens at Inverkeith

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of August, 1785, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That substantial and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of a neat parlour, elegant dining-room, and a drawing-room, seven bedrooms, closets, kitchen, a cellar fitted with catacombs, and sundry other conveniences; also a stable, hay-loft and shade, and a neat small house adjoining to the premises, which may be let separately, or converted into a coach-house or other office-house; likewise, one large, and one small garden, which are well stored, and in good order; a summer house and small green house, with the rent or keeping of a cow's grafs in the haugh of Inverkeith.—The house and gardens may be seen betwixt 11 o'clock forenoon, and two afternoon.

The whole subjects are pleasantly situated, and pay no feu-duty or minister's stipend, and are at present possessed by Alexander Macdougall of the Exchequer, the proprietor, to whom such as incline to treat about a private bargain may apply.

Extensive and Commodious Grafings for Sheep TO LET IN PERTHSHIRE.

THE Extensive and Valuable GRASINGS of LOCHGARRY and DALENSPEDDILL, in the parish of Blair of Athol, and county of Perth, are to be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, from Whittuesday first.

These Grafings are of very great extent, over a range of excellent hill and pasture ground, along both sides of Lochgarry and the adjacent glens for many miles, besides a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground, which may be cut for hay, so that this Grafing is uncommonly well adapted for a sheep-pasture and store-farms, and is justly deemed, without any exaggeration, to be inferior to no grafing in Scotland in quality and other advantages, particularly in the easy and convenient access to markets in the south country, by the great road leading to Perth and Edinburgh through Athol, and that leading by Crieff to Stirling, Glasgow, &c. as these roads pass immediately along these lands and grafings.

It will also be in the power of the proprietor, at same time, to accomodate persons offering for these grafings with an adjacent arable farm, on reasonable terms, as several of his neighbouring lands and farms are out of lease.

Duncan Robertson, the ground-officer, near the well-known stage or inn of Dalnacaloch, on the great military road from Inverness and Fort Augustus, will show the premises; and persons intending to offer will please apply to Colonel Macdonell, the proprietor, at Taymont near Perth, or to William Macdonald writer to the signet.

SALE OF A FARM AND SUPERIORITY IN TWEEDALE.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th of August next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of GLENBRECK and RIGGS, lying in the parish of Tweedmouth, and shire of Peebles, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the said lands, as the same are presently possessed by James Johnston tenant thereof.

The rent presently paid for these lands is 100 l. Sterling; but no lease was ever granted by the proprietor, and the present rent is the same that has been paid for these many years past. It is a most extensive farm, and may be expected upon granting a lease for a term of years.

AS ALSO, the SUPERIORITY of the Fifty-Shilling Temple-Land of OLIVER CASTLE, lying in the said parish of Tweedmouth, and shire of Peebles. The valued rent of these lands is 25 l. 5 s. 6 d.; and there is no restriction of the casualties of superiority in the charters to the vassals.

It is proposed to expose the property lands and the above superiority in one lot.—The tenant at Glenbreck will show these lands.

For further particulars, apply to Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet, who have power to sell by private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, (by authority of the Court of Session) within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d day of July current between the hours of four and seven afternoon.

The remaining Lot of the Subjects which belonged to the deceased Colonel Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange, viz.

The PROPERTY of the Lands of WARDMEADOW, lying in the parish of Urr and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the free rent of which is estimated at 8 l. 11 s. 11 d. and the former upset price, being 22 years purchase of that rental, is L. 189 : 3 : 1; but the upset price is now reduced to 180 l.

The lands hold of a subject, and the proprietor has right to the teinds. The articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputy-clerks of Session. And persons desirous of further information may apply to John Tait junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, agent in the sale; or John Clarke, junior, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate.

Judicial Sale of Subjects in the Town of Dumfries, BY ADJOURNMENT—AND UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Thursday the 14th day of July current, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The FORE TENEMENT of HOUSES and BACK TENEMENT on both sides of the Close formerly called *Mont's Close*, with the Yard at the foot of the said Close, and Barnstead at the foot of the said yard, on which there was built some years ago, by David Bean of Melketharthead, the proprietor, a large Tenement and Offices, lying within the burgh of Dumfries, on the street called the *Barrowas*.

The proven rental thereof, free of all deductions, is 21 l. 19 s. 10 d. and the proven value at twelve years purchase of the free rent is 263 l. 18 s. but, by authority of the Court, these subjects are to be exposed in the two following lots, at the reduced upset prices after mentioned, viz.

Lot I. To consist of the said Fore Tenement of Houses and Back Tenement, on both sides of the Close formerly called *Mont's Close*, with liberty of a pen or passage for the water to run from the said Close through an iron gate, to a hole in the garden after mentioned; and to be exposed at the upset price of 60 l. Sterling.

Lot II. To consist of the said Yard or Garden, at the foot of *Mont's Close*, and Barnstead at head of said yard, and Dwelling House built thereon, with the burden of a pen or passage for the water to run from the said Close through an iron gate into a hole in said garden: to be exposed at the upset price of 150 l. Sterling.

These subjects hold burghage of the town of Dumfries for payment of 2 s. Scots of feu-duty.

The articles of roup to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputy-clerks of Session, and any wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, agent in sale, or to James Graham writer in Dumfries, the factor.



AT LEITH, FOR LONDON. THE FRIENDSHIP PACKET,

DONALD DENOON, Master, NOW lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, will sail on Tuesday the 14th of July, to be depended on.

N. B. The Packet has very neat accommodation for passengers.

The matter to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at the house of George Ritchie Shipmaster in Leith.

TO LET COMPLETELY FURNISHED,

A Genteel HOUSE in Hay Street, Nicolson's Square, consisting of kitchen, servants hall, parlour, and two large bed-rooms, in the ground floor. Dining-room, drawing-room, and three handsome bed-chambers, in the second floor. The House is in a pleasant airy situation, has a small garden, pump, well, and necessary houses in the back court, besides beer and coal cellars under the pavement, and a large wine cellar within the house; and will be Let on reasonable terms, by the month or year as agreeable. Application for particulars may be made personally or by post, to John Mack writer, Edinburgh, at the house.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM ANDERSON Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT on the application of the said William Anderson, with concurrence of one of his Creditors, the Court of Session upon the 16th current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate belonging to him, wherever situated; and appointed his Creditors to meet at Glasgow, in the house of Malcolm McDonald vintner there, upon Friday the 15th day of July current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute.

This notice is therefore given, that all the said William Anderson's Creditors may attend the said meeting, properly qualified to act and vote, as the statute directs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late MR WILLIAM AYTOUN, Writer to the Signet.

THE heritable subjects belonging to Mr Ayton being all now disposed of, the funds that have been recovered are immediately to be divided amongst the Creditors; for that purpose, it is requested, that they will lodge the grounds of their respective debts, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, or with Mr Samuel Mitchellson, jun. writer to the signet, Nicolson's Street, betwixt 20th and 21st current; and such Creditors as have not signed the deed of accession to the trust-right, will please call betwixt and that day, at Mr Mitchellson's office and sign the same, or empower some person to do so in their name.

LANDS in the County of Perth to be SOLD.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be exposed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d day of August 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition. The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premises, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven-rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, stand rated in the cess books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1782, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchaser.

Twenty-two years purchase of the proven rental, exclusive of the value of the woods, extends to: L. 28,066 4 4 2-12ths

To which falls to be added, the value of the woods, being 2245 1 6

Which made the former upset price of the estate to be L. 30,311 5 10 2-12ths

But for the encouragement of purchasers the lands are now to be exposed in whole at 27,280 l. 3 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, being ten per cent. under the former upset price.

If this estate does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in Lots, in the following order, viz.

Lot I. The Lands of HALTOWN with the fishing of Cordon upon he water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of Lot II. after mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 3 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 61 l. 19 s. 7 d.; and will now be exposed at the upset price of 1227 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Lot II. The Lands of KIRKPOTTIE, MEIKLEFIDIES, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 1081 l. 13 s. 5 d. 11-12ths; and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will now be 5334 l. 6 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

These two lots above mentioned are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

Lot III. Will comprehend the Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and the Lands of KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinross. These lands are pleasantly situated along the south side of the water of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided.—The tenants houses are in good repair, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 1004 l. 19 s. 8 d. 6-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will now be 49,518 l. 13 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.

The woods on the different Lots were valued as follows, viz.

Those on Lot II. at L. 1334 0 0

Lot III. at 911 1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callender deputy clerk of Session, and the progress of writs, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods will be shown by William Lumisdaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate; and William Chalmers at Kilgrastown, will show the grounds.

A SUPERIORITY IN BANFFSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th of July curt, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The SUPERIORITY of those parts of the estate of DURN called *Westside*, *Hogswell*, *Broomhills*, *Roads*, *Crawfordford*, *North Main* of *Durn*, *Muncullock*, *Little Achmillie*. The feu-duty payable from the lands is 9 l. Scots yearly. As also, the Superiority of the lands of *Damhead* and *Radenstrath*. The feu-duty thereupon is six marks Scots yearly.

The above Superiorities nearly afford a freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the shire.

For further particulars apply to Keith Dunbar deputy-clerk of session.



For Wilmington, North-Carolina, THE NORTH-CAROLINA, HUGH SMITH Master,

Will be ready to take in goods here by the 20th current, and to sail by the 1st proximo. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Fleming Macalister, and Company, Greenock.

Greenock, 1st July 1785.



For JAMES'S RIVER, VIRGINIA, THE SHIP MERMAID, ROBERT HUNTER Master,

NOW lying at Port-Glasgow, will be clear to receive goods on board by the 25th inst, and will positively sail on the 25th of July. For freight or passage, apply to Corbett, Ruffel and Co. Glasgow, or to the master at Port-Glasgow.

The MERMAID has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will deliver goods at Hampton, for any of the other Rivers.

June 20. 1785.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouse in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 7th day of September, 1785, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon.

THE LANDS AFTER MENTIONED, in Two Lots, viz. LOT I. All and Whole the fifty-shilling Land of KIRKTONHALT, with the houses and pertinents of the same, and Seat in the Kirk of Kilbride, within the parish of Kilbride and shire of Ayr.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, betwixt the village of Kilbride and the sea, and are capable of great improvements.

LOT II. All and Whole the Lands of KNOCKE WART, with the Sea in the Kirk of Ardrossan, and teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the said lands; with houses and other pertinents, lying within the parish of Ardrossan and shire of Ayr.

The proprietor having been under age and abroad, neither of the lots are in tack, but are possessed by tenants from year to year, at low rents.

Lot first contains 130 acres, at present possessed by Humphray Harbour and his tenants, at the nett yearly rent of 56 l. Sterling; for, besides this rent, the tenant pays the feu-duty, land-tax, minister's stipend, school-master's salary, and every other public burden, without any allowance for them.

Lot second contains 354 acres or thereby, and is at present possessed by Robert Craig, who pays 105 l. Sterling of yearly rent, besides the feu-duty, and all public burdens, without any deduction for them from the rent.

The progress of writings and articles of roup are to be seen, in the hands of Thomas and Robert Graham writers in Glasgow, to whom any who incline to purchase by private bargain may apply.

TO BE SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th July 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

These parts of the Estate of MIDDLEBIE, in the parish of Middlebie, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darghewill, Scolbridge, Sunnybeck, Potthoun, Walls, Postknows, Middlebie Mill, and two Farms called the East and West Commons.

These Lands, containing altogether 1050 acres or thereby, are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of an excellent soil, and very improvable.

The present free rent, payable by good tenants on current leases, is 272 l. Sterling. The houses and offices on the different farms have been lately rebuilt or repaired, and will be all in complete repair before the day of roup.

The Estate was surveyed by a gentleman of great skill, in the year 1776, and was then valued by him at 9649 l. Sterling; but, for the encouragement of purchasers, it will now be exposed at 6300 l.

The rent-roll, current leases, conditions of roup, and progress of writs, will be seen in the hands of William Anderson clerk to the signet; and, for further particulars, application may be made to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Roxburghshire.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THESE Parts of the Barony of EDNAM, called CLIFFONHILL and NEW EDMONDSTON, presently possessed by John Stuart—Also the Lands of HOWNRIDGE, possessed by John Lockie, consisting in all of about 709 acres of arable land, all inclosed and subdivided; the yearly rent thereof being 690 l. Sterling.

The lands are pleasantly situated at the distance of about two miles from Kelso. The farm houses on the premises are in thorough repair; that on Cliftonhill is remarkably commodious, and but just now finished.

Mr Smail of Overmains, near Kelso, or William Smith, writer in Kelso, will show the lands, with a plan and measurement thereof; and the progress of writs may be seen in the hands of Mr Walter Scott, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, any of whom will inform as to further particulars.

SALE of a House, Policy, and Estate in Galloway.

Adjourned at the desire of intended Purchasers.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, or auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 1st August 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOLLANCE, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Crossmichael, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the following lands, viz. Mains of Mollance and pendicles, Erne Annady, and Flat Moor of Moat Park, Chaplerne, Dubbydale, Halferne and pendicles, Upper Ironambry, Upper Clarebrand, Nether Clarebrand and pendicles, Garrington, Blackerne and pendicles, Little Dryburgh, Dunjarg, Meikle Dryburgh, Hilltown and pendicles, and Chapmanstown and pendicles, containing in whole above 2336 acres Scots statute measure; and the free rental whereof, after all legal deductions, is 1036 l. 13 s. 4 d.

This estate is situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, on the great military road to Ireland. The house is modern, large, and commodious, and, with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. There is an excellent pigeon-cot, and fish-ponds well stocked with carp, tench, and perch, with salmon, trout, and perch fishing in the river Orr and lochs adjacent. The situation is fine, commanding very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant and well cultivated, and plenty of game in it. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, and part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition, which, with the wood upon other parts of the estate, is estimated at above 500 l. Sterling.

The fertility of these lands is too well known to need description, and they are occupied by a set of wealthy, industrious, and intelligent tenants, as any in that country; and the uncommon punctuality with which the rents are paid, is the best proof of the lands being set at moderate rents. They are capable of great improvement, by means of shell-marle, of which there is great abundance within the lands and in the neighbourhood. Coal and lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premises, where also the produce of the lands may be exported. A lime quarry is also just opened in the neighbourhood.

The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-buildings are all lately built, and in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises. For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth, writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor at Blackwood, by Dumfries.

To any person wishing to form a considerable interest in that part of the country, this estate must be a desirable object; as it affords eight undoubted qualifications for electors of a member of Parliament.